

# The Daily Freeman.

## EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—die a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.  
MONDAY, DEC 16, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE  
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

#### The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

### England Belligerent.

The Foreign news by the *Europa* has decidedly a warlike aspect, and leaves so little doubt as to what course England is intending to take, or has already taken in the matter of Capt. Wilkes' boarding the *Trent* and forcibly removing therefrom the rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, that it will be safe in our discussion of it to treat it as settled that Mason and Slidell must be delivered up at the demand of England, or a war with that power will ensue. The British Ministry seem to have outrun the hot impatience even of the excited populace, and to have distanced the speed of the most belligerent of their newspapers. They seem to have spent no time in discussion or in the adjustment of conflicting precedents, but to have seized at once, with an avidity that interprets much of their past doubtful neutrality, upon this chance for war; and the spirit in which they have met this question goes far to remove the thin mask of impartiality under which they have hitherto disguised their sympathy with the Southern rebellion, and to reveal their purpose of seizing upon any pretext to give efficient aid and comfort to the South. The British Government has two wants. It wants cotton, and so would be glad of an excuse to raise the blockade of Southern ports, and it wants to crush out Democratic institutions wherever they exist; and it doubtless thinks it sees in this opportunity the chance to gratify both its desires, and so it has made haste to take up the cudgels for Mason and Slidell, and will go to war to vindicate the right of a neutral vessel to carry the ambassadors and despatches of an enemy without liability to search or seizure.

Whatever course our Government may pursue, one thing at least ought to be certain, and that is, that the threat of Great Britain should have no weight whatever with the Cabinet at Washington. It is simply a question, so far as our Government is concerned, whether Capt. Wilkes did right, and if he did, we ought to defend the act against the world in arms. If he did wrong, and is not justified by the law of nations in the arrest, the Government ought to set the matter right, and doubters would, without respect to a threat of war with England.

The course our Government will pursue, would seem to be certain, taking into the account the action of Congress, and the letter of Secretary Welles to Capt. Wilkes. Yet it must be borne in mind that the President was unexpectedly silent on the subject of this seizure, in his message, and that Secretary Seward, who has charge of the department of Foreign Affairs, has not yet publicly announced any opinion upon the question; and silence in such quarters, when there has been opportunity for expression of opinion, is quite significant.

Mr. Seward's theory, and his instructions to our Ministers abroad, relating to the rebellion, have been based upon the assumption that the rebellion is only a little domestic trouble of our own, and that, as far as foreign powers are concerned, this country is to be treated precisely as though it was at peace; and it certainly doesn't appear easy, with this view of the rebellion, to justify the arrest of Mason and Slidell, inasmuch as they would only be criminals and not in any sense contraband of war. But we shall soon know how our Government receives the threatening ultimatum of England that it is hardly worth while to speculate upon it.

We trust, however, the question will not be decided in any craven or cowardly spirit on our part. We have had two wars with England already, and have not left for John Bull much of a record of glory in either of them, and we know of nothing in our present state of affairs which may lead England to look for a more

hopeful issue of a third attempt to strike at the Eagles of America. We have an army of 600,000 men in the field, prepared to fight anybody who is making war upon the Federal Government,—which is nearly ten times as many as we have needed or used in former wars. Our navy is larger, of heavier metal, and in a higher state of efficiency than it has ever before been. The Nation has, in addition to its immense resources already mustered, a reserved strength of 400,000 men, that if needed it can put into the field. Everything needed to equip and thoroughly appoint this immense army is manufactured at home, and is now produced in almost marvelously large quantities daily. The country is on a war footing, and needs but the stimulus of an attack from England to teach that domineering power, that the allies of human slavery, whether at home or abroad, have yet many lessons to learn of the strength and endurance of the freemen of the United States.

And it is by no means impossible that a war just now with England might serve to clear away the mists from the eyes of those who, with a markish sentimentalism, yet discourse about the sad necessity of fighting our brethren. When the Nation sees the rebels of Jeff. Davis' kingdom standing side by side with the minions of the British Queen, vying with each other in the desperation of their attacks upon a Republican Government and Free Institutions, it will see the necessity of making the most deadly thrusts at every enemy of our Government, whether native or foreign. 200,000 men, we may fairly presume, will not then be kept for months watching the sluggish tide of the Potomac, but will be set about a soldier's business, the business of fighting the armed enemies of the country. And while we certainly have no desire to see England added to the list of our armed foes in this contest, preferring to be left to fight our own battles and settle our own domestic affairs in our way, we yet will teach her if she meddles with us, that we have more flags on the sea, and more on the land than when in 1812—14 we taught the haughty mistress of the seas that the Yankee Nation was able to take care of itself, notwithstanding the teeth and nails of the British Lion.

**1ST COMPANY OF SHARP-SHOOTERS.**—A gentleman who has a brother in this company, writes us inquiring, why it is that this company are to be deprived of pay from the 15th day of September,—when, our correspondent says, they were sworn into service at Randolph,—until the 31st day of October, when the Treasurer's Circular says their pay commences. The pay of these soldiers from the General Government is said to commence from the date of their enlistment; and there seems to be much reason for our correspondent's asking why the pay from the State should not commence at the same date. However, we can't answer the question, and turn it over to somebody who, we hope, can.

**THE CAVALRY REGIMENT OF COL. PLATT LEFT BURLINGTON** Saturday morning for the seat of war. About twenty-five were left in the hospital.

**JAMES HOGAN**, a private in Company E, (Windsor Company,) was killed at Sunderland, being run over by the train. The Regiment, as we learn from the *Burlington Times*, arrived in New York, at 10 A. M., Sunday.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—A volunteer who is said to reside at Rutland, and who had just enlisted in the 7th Regiment, was on a "bender" in town on Saturday, in company with a large and muscular colored gentleman. The attentions of this individual after a while became rather boring to the volunteer, and he hinted to him to retire, which the negro declining to do, volunteer knocked him down. The negro swore revenge. About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, the volunteer had occasion to go down on Nye's dock, when he discovered the negro following him up pretty close. He attempted to evade him by getting behind a pile of lumber; but "darky" was too much for him, struck out from the shoulder, and tumbled volunteer into the lake. The volunteer after swimming round for "dear life" nearly an hour at last grasped a peg extending from the dock to which he hung on some three hours, when his cries for help attracted the attention of some boatmen who speedily came to his relief and took him in an almost lifeless condition to the "Lake House" where by the aid of Dr. THAYER, who was immediately sent for, he was restored to consciousness. At last accounts he was doing well. Sheriff Flanagan and officers White and Livock immediately started in pursuit of the negro, but had not secured him at a late hour last evening. Early yesterday morning they arrested a negro on suspicion but on being confronted with the volunteer he declared he was not the man who attacked him.—*Burlington Times*.

### The First Vermont Cavalry—Its Field and Staff.

**Colonel**—LEMUEL B. PLATT, Colchester.  
**Lieut. Colonel**—GEO. B. KELLOGG, Brattleboro.  
**Senior Major**—WM. D. COLLINS, Bennington.  
**Junior Major**—JOHN D. BARTLETT, Montpelier.  
**Adjutant**—EDGAR PITKIN, Burlington.  
**Quartermaster**—A. S. DEWEY, Burlington.  
**Surgeon**—GEO. S. GALE, Bridport.  
**Assist. Surgeon**—P. O. MEARS, Essex, N. Chester.  
**Chaplain**—JOHN N. WOODWARD, Westford.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF:

**Sergeant Maj.**—A. H. DANFORTH, Westminster.  
**Q. M. Sergeant**—C. V. H. SABIN, Wallingford.  
**Com'y Sergeant**—M. H. WORCESTER, Brattleboro.  
**Chief Buglers**—CYRUS GREEN, St. Albans.  
**Chief Buglers**—F. A. PROUTY, Brattleboro.  
**Hospital Steward**—JOEL H. FISK, Hydepark.

**PERSONAL.**—Midshipman Henry L. Johnson, of this town, has been promoted to the position of Master of the United States gun boat *Tuscarora* just completed at Philadelphia.—*Burlington Times*.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

### GREAT BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

The Rebels Routed and 200 Killed!

The Union Loss Only Thirty.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain to the *Commercial* says: Yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas, Va., between Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson, commanding the rebels. The fight lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M. The Union loss is about thirty and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a Major and many other officers, and thirty prisoners. Gen. Johnson was shot in the mouth, but not fatally. The 12th Georgia regiment suffered the most. Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men from the 9th and 13th Indiana and the 25th and 32d Ohio and the 2d Virginia. Gen. Johnson's force numbered over 2000 men.

The 9th Indiana Regiment fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retreated in good order. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated towards Stanton. Gen. Milroy has driven the last army out of Western Virginia.

#### MORE ABOUT THE FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

Baltimore, Dec. 14. We have the *Norfolk Day Book* of Thursday last, which contains nothing new, except a long editorial urging that vessels be sunk in the channel of the river. The editor is evidently alarmed, and has had his confidence in river batteries somewhat shaken.

One report of the fire at Charleston says that it broke out in a cash factory, and that engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta to subdue it, but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

New York, Dec. 14.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch says of the Charleston fire: "Nearly all that part of the city from Broad street, on Southeast bay, on East and King street, and on West street, is said to be destroyed, including the Catholic Cathedral, the Circular Church, Institute, St. Andrew's Hall, the theatre and the executive rooms. The extra train left Augusta with supplies for the sufferers, thousands of whom roamed the streets, and also with assistance to fight the fire."

#### FROM KENTUCKY.

Bagdad, Ky., Dec. 14. A courier from Jacksville, Ky., says that when Capt. Lee arrived with reinforcements for Col. Whitaker he found the house where the secessionists were endeavoring to make the Union men subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, entirely deserted. Capt. Lee then dispatched a squad of soldiers to several secession houses, who found they had all been vacated with evidences of a hasty retreat.

Three secessionists are reported to have been wounded at the skirmish yesterday at Jacksonville.

#### THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

New York, Dec. 14. The *Bermuda Royal Gazette* of the 3d inst., has the following, relative to the escape of the pirate Sumter:

On the morning of the 25th, the Iroquois anchored the St. Thomas folks by dropping into the harbor and reporting that on a dark and squally night the Sumter had slipped the fingers of the Iroquois and Iroquois, and had gone no one knew where. The escape is variously accounted for. According to one account, a French war steamer came out of St. Pierre during the night, and the Iroquois gave chase, and when daylight came the latter discovered his mistake, but in the meanwhile the Sumter had stolen away, and neither the Iroquois nor Iroquois could give any account of her.

#### THE SUMTER SAILING UNDER THE U. S. FLAG

Capt. Briggs of the brig Joseph Park, reports was overhauled by the pirate Sumter, which had the American flag flying, in lat. 6 north, lon. 42, when she was ordered to heave to, and an officer came on board, saying the brig was a prize to the Sumter; at the same time the pirate ran up his flag, hauling down the American flag.

The brig was thoroughly overhauled, and everything valuable robbed from her, we only being allowed our clothes. 165 sovereigns were taken from Capt. Briggs, who with his crew were put on board the pirate, and the vessel burned. The Sumter then sailed northward, not using steam, and reporting herself to various foreign vessels as a United States vessel.—Oct. 27, the sch. D. Trowbridge was captured.

Capt. Lyon of the latter and Capt. Briggs were landed at Port Royal Nov. 9th. Three of the crew of the Joseph Park were enticed to join the Sumter. Capt. Briggs expresses thanks for kindness from the Consul at Port Royal and several American and British shipmasters.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. Persons arriving here from the seceded States are hereafter ordered to report themselves at the office of the Provost Marshal, to register their names and subscribe the oath of allegiance. This is to relieve persons who come here in good faith, seeking the protection of the government, from the suspicion which naturally attaches to all parties from the South, and to prevent their arrest or molestation.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax Saturday with instructions to Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington to demand the return of Mason and Slidell to the British authorities, and in case of refusal to demand his passports and return home.

The following dispatches in relation to this important matter are brought by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst, and the *City of Washington* which brought news to the 5th.

Under the influence of the Persias advices from this side the British Cabinet modified its instructions to Lord Lyons to what extent does not appear, and the *Europa* was detained 12 hours at Queenstown to receive these latest instructions.

At Liverpool on the 1st, American matters were eagerly discussed, and the general deduc-

tion was that there was less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.

The *London Observer*, ministerial journal, asserts that the demand for an apology from the Federal Government is also upon the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred emblem.

The *Observer* says there is no reason why Mason and Slidell should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British admiral before New Year's, at Washington in face of twelve British men of war.

Nearly all the London weekly papers treat the question of the admiral in the same energetic spirit as the *Daily* papers.

The *London Times* says of the promptitude of the British Cabinet in this matter, on Friday the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare his dispatches for Lord Lyons. On Saturday the Ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening. The *Times* understood that this communication, though couched in the finest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* has but small hope of such disavowal as at the date of the last American dispatch the admiral Capt. of the San Jacinto had been seen by the Northern public.

The New York journals were urging his promotion. That a naval officer had the spirit to board a British vessel and carry off rebels is enough to ensure a storm of popularity. By the time Earl Russell's dispatches arrive in America, the admiral may have already declared to the Government the treatment which Capt. Wilkes is to receive. It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada in case of any war with the Northern States.

The *Times* says that Mr. Seward's recent intimation to the press that the Canadian frontier, the only instance from which war that he was about to have a quarrel with England.

The *Times* says that what a curse for Canada will be to prepare to meet an once discipline her armies and evacuate the mother country by improving a volunteer army. Montreal only wants some hearty and zealous hands to be sent out the spring months when we can make it secure. Canada should not rely too much on us, and too little upon herself.

As to the state of naval preparations at Portsmouth, the *Times* says the three classes of reserve comprise eight line of battle ships, six frigates, four corvettes, and twelve sloops, all mounting a grand total of 1831 guns, the steam gunboats attached not included, which are 21 in number, with 42 guns. This however does not include gun-boats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is entirely confined to effective vessels at present, or that could be rendered so with little delay.

The *London Morning Star* declares the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take his leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

An extra of the *Liverpool Courier* says, "We have been informed a private telegraph has been received in this town this morning, stating that the Warrior is forthwith to proceed to Annapolis with the British Cabinet's ultimatum, the delivery of prisoners and full reparation."

The *London Morning Post* says it has been decided by the law officers of the Crown that the actions of Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers sailing under the British flag, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country.

Under these circumstances we need hardly to point out that the Government will lose no time in seeking for prompt and complete reparation which it is its duty to require. In this case it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to place the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. Wilkes, and to look on it as an intentional affront on the part of the Government of the United States.

We hope that Government will at once disprove the act of their officer, make suitable apology and restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested and in fact, make every compensation in their power. Wild as are the words written and spoken by Seward and sickless as America's policy not infrequently is we can hardly stoop to accept war with England.

We have in American waters, including the expedition and ships already there, force amounting to not far short of 1000 guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade the Northern ports and turn to a speedy issue the tide of war now raging. This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demand.

The *London Times* says the depositions of the officers of the *Trent* have been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceeding of the American frigate are not justifiable by the law of Nations. It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to visiting and searching the mail packet, that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to a prize court which would hear evidence and arguments on both sides.

This proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets on Monday to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongfully taken, they must be restored with a sufficient apology.

The French journals universally look at the *Trent* affair in the interests of England. The *Paris Patrie* maintains that the American Government had no right to arrest the Southern commissioners while on a British mail steamer, and asserts that the English Government immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada.

The same journal also gives a report that Admiral Milnes, Commander of the British West India squadron on hearing of the San Jacinto affair forthwith detailed 3 war vessels to escort steamers between Havana and St. Thomas as for the protection of Southerners traveling that route.

Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused an immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.

By the City of Washington, off Cape Race, we have dates from Queenstown to the 15th, four days later. The excitement about American matters was unabated. The *Temps* repeats a statement that Napoleon had tendered his services as mediator between England and the U. States.

At a banquet at Rochdale Mr. Bright member of Parliament made an eloquent speech on American affairs, but declined to give a decided opinion on the *Trent* affair. He believed if the seizure of Mason and Slidell was illegal, America would make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned the prevalent war-like feelings, scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England, and made an elegant reparation in favor of the North.

A letter was read from Mr. Cobden of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of a judgment. A letter from Gen. Scott in favor of the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention. The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolize the columns of the English papers, which continue to denounce the act as an insult to the strongest terms.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Murphy's 15th N. Y. Regiment made some interesting experiments Saturday near the Navy Yard at Washington to show what facility bridges for crossing rivers can be arranged.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Price is on his last legs. His men are leaving him in large numbers, and if the present vigorous policy against those in arms, or who furnish aid and comfort to the enemy is pursued, a better state of things is sure to follow.

Scouts bring in the news of rebel recruiting officers and information of a rebel camp in the timber near Syracuse. The Federal troops in these districts are kept actively employed. Scarcely a day passes without bringing news of a skirmish and the capture of squads of Gen. Price's recruits.

The capture of leading secession recruiting officers and the breaking up of their embryo camp is doing much to restore peace and quiet. Those who are disposed to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, are suffered to do so.

## The Markets.

**CARRIAGE MARKET, Dec. 11.**  
At Market 713 Cattle, about 150 Horses and 163 swine consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and calves, and various other kinds.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra \$6.00, a 25¢; 5¢ quality \$5.75; 2d, \$5.50; 3d, \$5.25 to 4.00.  
Working Oxen—\$60 to 120.  
Cows and Calves—\$25, 30 to 50.  
Calves—\$30.00 to 6.00.  
Yearlings—None.  
Two years old—\$15 to 17.  
Three years old—\$15 to 20.  
Sheep and Lambs—\$5.00 to 4.00 at market—Prices in lots, \$2.00 to 5.00. Extra, \$2.75 to 4.87.  
Hides, 5 to 5¢; Pelts, \$1.00 a \$1.25. Calf Skins, 7 to 8¢. Tallow, 6 to 6¢.

Remarks—The market was quite inactive. Few sales were made, and those at last week's prices. Sheep dull.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET, Dec. 12.

At Market 900 head cattle, 1000 stores, 1200 sheep and Lambs, 500 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.25; 1st quality, \$5.90; 2d quality, \$5.75; 3d quality, \$5.50; 4th quality, \$5.25.  
Working Oxen—None.  
Cows and Calves—\$30 to 40, common do., \$18 to 19.  
Calves—None.  
Yearlings—\$8 to 10.  
Two years old—\$12 to 16.  
Three years old—\$17 to 19.  
Sheep and Lambs—\$2.00 to 2.50; extra \$2.00 to 3.50.  
Swine—4 to 6¢.  
Hides—6 to 6¢; Pelts—\$1.00 to 1.25; Calf Skins—7 to 8¢.

Remarks—Market dull and inactive. Prices of Beef are much the same as last week. The warm weather has had a bad effect, and buyers are few. Sheep and Lambs dull, and the supply quite large; many must be left over. Swine are a shade higher than last week.

#### Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 7.45 a. m., at 8.15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 5.45 p. m., arrives at 9.15 a. m.

Night Mail for Boston and New York closes at 9.00 o'clock, P. M.

All matters for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing to go the next day.

Barnes mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m., departs every day on arrival of Southern.

Bradford mail arrives daily at 4.00 p. m., departs daily at 8.00 a. m.

Danville arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1.2 o'clock, a. m.; departs Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 5 o'clock p. m.

Barton arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.45 a. m.

Hedepark, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same as Barton.

Chelsea arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

Buses from two to six times a week.

Office hours from 7.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

JAMES E. FRENCH, P. M.

MEMBERS, or you that have the care of children, know the difficulty of getting them to take medicine, and it is almost as painful to the parent to administer the dose, as to see the child suffer by disease, and you will halt with joy any discovery, that will alleviate this difficulty and at the same time be a more efficient agent to restore health.

Dr. Gifford's Homoeopathic curatives do this, being as they are, simple medicated sugar pills, they can be administered to a child even when asleep without disturbing it, and the action of the medicines will in all cases be satisfactory.

Children troubled with worms, colic, diarrhoea, or teething babies, have a remedy here that is perfectly harmless, and at the same time can be given without trouble, and are good in their results.

Sold by F. E. Smith, Montpelier, Vt., Agent, or sent anywhere on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box, by M. S. Burr & Co., wholesale, Boston, Mass., or Philip Lee, 126 William street, New York.

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